## WASHINGTON.

Official Report of the Surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Rebel Navy.

reument in the Assassination Trial to Commence To-day.

Leconstruction Gossip at the National Capital.

The Views Expressed by the Southern Delegates.

The People of the South Converted by the Sword to the Worthern Version of the Constitution.

They Accept the Overthrow of Southern Bogmas and the Institution of Slavery as Effective and Final.

The Real Position of Botts and Associates in Reference to Gov. Pierpont's Policy.

Conflict Between the Alexandria Constitution and the President's Proclamation.

Resolutions Adopted by the Citizens of Albemarle County, Virginia.

The Work of Reorganization Goes Bravely On,

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI REBEL NAVY.

The Navy Department has received from Com E Fitshugh his report concerning the surrender of gh, in his despatch, which is dated on board the chita, of Alexandria, La., June 3, says that he ried up Red river on the 28th of May, with the ers Benton, Ouichita, Fort Hindman and the tug ompany with Major General Herron and his whatever. All whom he met seeme sed. On the morning of June 3 the squadron ant Commander J. H. Carter, con al naval forces of the Trans-Misselselppi squadror ad received from him the iron-clad Misthe only naval vessel on Red river or its iri is reported to be a very formidable vessel, and ach gun, one nine-inch gun and two heavy thirty-two with cotton, and leaks badly. Commander Fitzhugh led by him at Alexandria was eighteen men and six cers, including Lieutenant Commander J. H. Carter.

The Georgia delegation had a lengthy consultation with the President. The interview was exceedingly pleasant Governor, District Judge and Attorney for that State, will

The Mississippi delegation was also in consultation with President Johnson to-day.

day from Richmond, were at the White House this morn me awaiting an interview with President Johnson, for condition, they allege, is not better than it was when

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL. With one or two immaterial exceptions the examina Non of witnesses in the assassination trials have con-ONIO POLITICIANS PREPARING POR THE GUBERNA

Most of the Ohio politic ans are talking ever the probameet at Columbus on the 21st inst. to nominate can Edates for Governor and other State officers. It is an party of the State on the question of negro suffrage other points of President Johnson's domestic pelicy. reffrage will be passed over in silence. Whether and placing any of them off their guard or not, is not known. They, however, hold that if the question is broached, negro suffrage will be endorsed. The anti-Convention will fully endorse the President's policy. It minuted. Although he has been silent in reference to the President's reconstruction policy, it is understoo his renomination, it is fair to suppose that he will settle the planks of his own platform.

General Strickland, arrived here to-day on their way to the Ohio Convention to urge the gubernatorial nomi

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT General Grant and staff arrived here safely last even ng by special train from Chicago. From New York to Culoago and return the trip was a continous and magnificoat ovation. His arrival at the principal stations on the reute was awaited by thousands of citizens, inspired more by gratitude than idle ouricelty.

THE ARREST OF JOHN MITCHEL. The activity of a certain judge in New York in behalf of John Mitchel, after his arrest, creates considerable special attention in view of the fact that the judge is under a ban himself against visiting Washington, having been ordered North by McCleffan in the early part of the war and prohibited from returning—an order which is still in existence, never having been revoked.

MEALTH OF SUCRETARY SEWARD AND RIS SON. now regularly attends to business, and converses cheerfully with his friends, though his jaw is still supported

The condition of Prederick W. Saward continues to be most encouraging. There has been no hemorrhage of his wound for the past twenty-one days.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ASSESSED OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

A large number of applications for the moure of aban-Allarge number of applications for the more of abardoned or espiticed in the Treasury Department, which can at and their duty. Each and all—whether they

en the owner of such property may at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion public claims to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Cla provided he has never given aid or comfort to the rebel

Numerous applications for pardon have been filed in the Attorney General's office. The attending to them is occasarily slow, as the papers in each case have to

CAPTURED COTTON. So far only about sixty-two thousand bales of cotton that captured at Charleston, Savannah and Mobile have been turned over to the Treasury Department, as required

Mrs. Patterson, daughter of President Johnson, is ex-pected daily, to preside at the White House. The summar residence of the family will be at the Soldie

dently with some axe to grind. Among them were a number of Pennsylvanians. Montgomery Blair, who has Broadway with Barlow, of the World, was there, enpression that he runs the machine. The politicians, as a general thing, had but little show with the President, he

The republican politicians who have arrived in Washthe country almost universally approve the President's course in reference to negro suffrage. Only a very the emancipated negroes until they have been fitted to

Botts is here, and is understood to be opposed to negro suffrage and to the division of the State of Virginia. His torpidity during the whole rebellion, and his want of nerve in risking his personal interests to resist it, neu-tralize the influence he might otherwise have enjoyed at

Senators and about an equal number of representatives of Governor Pierpont's late Alexandria State government mond, on the ground that a majority of the members repolicy likely to govern the radicals in questions of recon-

Mr. Van Dyke is at present most likely to receive the tion is now making direct on the President in favor of Mr. Blatchford in a very influential quarter, which, it is hoped, will be withstood, since politics or personal influence should not be allowed for a mement to have any weight in the selection. Mr. McCulloch should be allowed to make his own appointment, as he is responsible for the conduct of the Treasury. It is rumored that Mr. Odell will take the place of

placed him there are now gone.

Wendell Phillips' plan of repudiation caused some lieve himself from the odium attached to it shows that he feels he has made a false step, and it is no longer of any importance which way he steps.

It is confidently expected that instead of a large return

of our securities from abroad it will be quite the other way, and an increased domand may be expected.

Many persons here think the best plan of governing
the South is to make military districts of it for a time,

and keep politics out of the field until matters assume a more definite and quiet shape. It has now transpired that the letter to Senator Sumner

purporting to come from North Carolina negroes eman-ated from Mr. Sumner himself. He was therefore reply-

PROMOTION OF CAPTAIN A. J. SMITH. An act of tardy justice has been done Captain A. J. mith, of the Third division, Sixth army corps, by promoting him an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of major, from the 7th inst., for meritorious conduct at seventh and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania regiments, and such individuals in other organizations as have

PRAUDS IN THE PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. casional instances of fraud are being detected in the Paymaster's Department, and the perpetrators brought to judgment. A paymaster at Elmira, N. Y., has been rrested on this charge and just consigned to the Old

SOUTHERN REPUGEES RETURNING HOME. steamers going southward are carrying back large umbers of Southern refugees. Nearly three hundred took their departure this morning.

THE CROPS OF VIRGINIA. Accounts from City Point, Va., represent agricultural affairs in adjacent counties as being in a deplorable condition, owing to scarcity of seed, stock, farming utensils and labor. The necessities of the inhabitants cannot be more than haif supplied by the coming crops.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE OF Mr. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vacates his office to-day, and will proceed to New York and as sume the duties of Internal Revenue Collector of the Sixth district on the first of July.

Among the arrivals of ex-army officers to-day is that of Jeneral Carl Schurz John A. Stewart, of the Sub-Treasury at New York,

arrived here from Richmond to day. PAYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. promised payment of discharged soldiers on the

18th of April rolls has been postponed to the 30th of June, on account of the large number of discharged sol-diers from hospitals who are given the precedence. THE TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS. The Twentieth army corps has ceased to exist as an organization. Twenty-two of its forty-five regiments have been mustered out. The Western portion of the remainder have been transferred to the Fourteenth corps,

temporarily assigned to General Augur's command. Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, June 15, 1865.
Reconstruction and negro suffrage are now the great ubjects of conversation in political circles at the national capital. They are uppermost in the minds of all, and in fact the alpha and omega of Washington gossip just now. The trial of the assazination conspirators no longer at-tracts any attention or hardly any comment. On the other hand, everything bearing upon the reconstruction and the organization of the government in the several Southern States is discussed in all its bearings. This probably, in measure, arises from the fact that the President is devoting his whole time to that subject. In addition to this not a day passes that delocations from the States late in rebellion, composed of men whose names and former reputations are a guarantee that their statements are worthy of he fullest credence, do not serive in Washington. There are now here delegations from Louisiann, Miselastppt, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Virway or other taken part in the rebellion, while others, like John Minor Botts, have held entirely alcof, and far as they aided it by paying their taxes. If their statements are to be believed, and I see no reason to doubt them, the war has resulted for more favorably to the

One of the most singular coincidences connected with these delegations is the fact that each and every dela-

fields of Mississippi, the rice fields of Georgia or the Caromarkably few exceptions, and in many instances not any their true and appropriate relations with the goverment. Nor do they manifest a disposition to quibble on techniwe will do it. From every quarter there comes the stateany further question. These views are probably better stated by their own way and language used in explagovernment there have been two theories in regard to the neaning or interpretation of the constitution in resard to State rights and slavery. The people in the South, as a general thing, have held to one view, and those of the North another. The people of the Southern States en deavored to secure the endorsement and earrying out of their views at the ballot box and in the legis'ative halls; but they failed in getting their construction of the cor stitution and the fundamental law of the land estab they appealed to the arbitrament of arms. The conflict came and passed away, resulting in the defeat of the doctrines of the South. In this decision the defeat of the doctrines of the South. In this decision they now cordially acquiesce. In other words, they have been defeated in their ideas, and now other fully arcept the Northern version of the constitution and its powers, and ask up a silved to resume their relations with the government under that version, foregoing in all curticulars their own constitutional doctrines, and at the same time yielding and abandoning the system of African slavery as one of the decreas or results of the great struggle. This, I repeat, are the views expressed by every delegation at present here from the Southern States, which they delare are the views of the people in their different localities. All that they ask is the privilege of ronewing their allegisance to the government with that version.

which they delars are the views of the people in their different localities. All that they ask is the privilege of renewing their allegiance to the government with that version.

This does not look as though the spirit of the rebellion still remains unconquered, but, on the contrary, that the physical triumph through the arbitrament of battle has carried with it a greater and bigher triumph—a moral victory, which secures the endorsament of the same version of the powers of the constitution in both sections, and that the Northern. What more could we ask? What greater vindication, what higher triumph can the people of the North ask than this? If this is that real view of the Southern people, what same man in the North, except he is prompted solely by political advancement or personal aggrandizement, can fail to accept this conversion of the Southern people, and welcome them back into the Union? These delegrations claim that their people have been fully converted by the results of the war, and are ready with almost a universal unonimity to prove this view of the affair by their cheerful acquice-cence in that interpretation.

Since a great deal has been saif and a persistent effort been made by some of the radical sheets to prove that there is a strong opposition on the part of the pretended loyal people of Virginia to the Pierpont administration, and that the pretence of loyality in that state is a core abam, the views expressed by the delegation from Richmond and vicinity demand more than a passing or containing the views expressed by the delegation from Richmond and vicinity demand more than a passing or containing the views expressed by the delegation from Richmond and vicinity demand more than a passing or containing the views expressed by the delegation from Richmond and vicinity demand more than a passing or containing the views expressed by the delegation from Richmond education from Pierpon assented to the rebellion. Now a person may have opposed to the fullest extent of his ability the accession of his St

Neither the Alexandria constitution nor the procinamation of the President recognize that policy, while on the slavery question the Alexandria constitution and President Johnson's amnesty oath accomplishes the game thing. This is all there is in the opposition of Botta and associates to the policy of Governor Pierpout.

I have conversed with nearly every delegation from the South now have, and find that, according to their view the spirit of opposition in the Southern States to the federal government is completely subdued. Even inveterate rehels confess themselves wildped, and accept the conductions philosophically. The condict of constitutionality opinion between the North and South is accepted by them as definitely settled. The question of secession and extreme blate rights views has been decided by the sword, and so effectivally that politicians can never revive the issue. Already the Southern people begin to claim with price a brotherhood of the mighty people which they have been trying to shoke off, and look forward with pleasurable emotions that they can become citizens of so powerful a nation. This conclusion must inevitably force itself upon every person who listens to their statements, unless he takes the bold ground that there is a contribute and the process.

follows:—
At a meeting of the people of Albemarie, convened in the
Court House on Moreday, the 5th day of June, 1926, for the
purpose of considering the present condition of the country,
on motion of Wm. F. Gordon, Jr., Colonel John J. Bowels,
was called to the chair, and S. V. Southall and James D.
Jones appointed secretaries.

on motion of Wm. F. Gorden, Jr., Colonel John J. Rowenek, was called to the chair, and S. V. Scuthall and James D. Jones appointed secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been explained by Alex. Rives, Esq., on his motion.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty nine be appointed by the Chair to report business for the meeting.

The Chair to report business for the meeting.

The Chair amounced the following gentlemen under the resolution:—Alexander Rives, B. F. Randolch, Wm. M. Peyton, Thomas Wood, Wm. H. Scuthall, Richard G. Crank, John L. Cochran, Richard W. Wingfield, Dr. Wm. O. Carr, Egbert R. Watson, George Carr, J. Woods Garth, John J. Pace, J. A. Ezrly, Wm. F. Gordon, Jr., John W. Goss, Thomas L. Perston, Marcas Burrett, Themas L. Farish, Wm. Wertenbaker, John Wood, Jr., J. F. Shama, R. T. Colston, Prof. George F. Holtmer, Fevton S. Colex.

The committee having retired, and after consultation, Mr. Rives, the chairman, reported a preamble and series of resolutions, which, after some alight medifications, were adopted, serfailm, in the following form:

The termination of the war devolves on the people of the State the graves' responsibilities and duties in the re-organisation of their civil pointy. These should be met and discharged in a spirit of meanly fortunde and with a view and prudent conformity to the inevitative demands of the erea ston. Extiled to a republican form of government by the provisions of the federal constitution, to which they are now remitted, they cannot, without a development of the provisions of the federal constitution, to which they are now remitted, they cannot, without a development of the provisions of the federal constitution, to which they are now remitted, they cannot, without a development of the provisions of the federal constitution, to which they are now remitted, they cannot, without a development of the measures are impending that contravene the fundamental probables.

mately except in effects or with indifference a government methor derived from nor dependent upon the will of the governmed.

Autumed by these sentiments and impelied by an except and patriotic desire to see the state government recovered and patriotic desire to see the state government recovered upon such a liberal basis of popular suffree as to crosse all just grounds of discontent, and percent all future foot, feedion, we, the people of Albernarle, here assembled, do adopt the following resolutions:—

1. That we regard slavery as abolished by the war, and abendou in good faith all hope of retaining lit that we are willing under the effect nearly state of the reliance to be placed on our voluntary action in this mation, we refer to the unanimity with which the people of this county have pledged themselves by solemn and recorded action "to ablee by and farthfully support the proclamations of the President, having reference to always, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court."

2. That while we recognize Governor Pierpont as Governor of the State, and tender him our cordial aid and support; while we appreciate and commend the proper sense be has appreased of the importance and delicacy of the functions and the conditatory and laurable disposition he has manifested to consult the interests of the people, we are constrained to object to the authority of the constitution adopted by the delegates of a few counties at Alemachia, in April, 1864, and not ratified even by the people represented; and cannot out regard any effort to govern the people of Virginia, or to conduct their elections for county, duale or federal collections are committed to conduct their elections for county, duale or federal collections and the people of the state as a mockey or republicant forms, as a denial of the rights of self-government, as whotly at variance with the policy of the President of the United.

The chairman announced. The chairman announced the fourth resolution:—Merinder increases the fourth resolution:—Merinder increases the fourth resolution of Wm. P. Farish the Chairman was added to On motion of Wm. P. Farish the Chairman was added to discussed.

Committee
On motion the meeting adjourned.
J. J. BOWCOCK, Chairman.
S. V. SOUTHALL, J. T. JONES, Secretaries.

Newspaper Accounts.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

THE RECONSTRUCTIONISTS IN WASHINGTON—HOW

THE PRESIDENT RECRIVES THEM, ETC.

As the soldiers go out from this city the rebels come
in. Traitors have abounded here for four years, but
their humber is greater now than ever before. A day
does not now pass without bringing a train of those who
went away from here in 1861 or 1862, and since then
have fought against the government in one way or another. Their "heek" is anaming. Thus, "Dr. Jones,
having returned to this city, has resimed the practice of
his profession," &c. Only has July this creature was in
the rebel army under Early, and while lying in front of
our forts on the north side of the city sent word in to
several acquaintances to the effect that it wo idn't be
safe for them to be found at home when the rebel
force came in. There is some salisfaction in knowing
that whereas he then had two arms, he now has but
one. Doubtless he will have bushess enough.
The more numerous class of rebels here just new,
however, is made up of persons resident in the Giff
blates. These men all talk of "our State," "the sovereign state," the "action of my State," "c., as glibly
as they did four or five years ago. A few of these persons have been invited here by the President, a few
come at the suggestion of communities in this respecive States; but the majority are self-invited, and represent only their individual selves. None of these persons
find any very serious difficulty in getting audience with
the President. He seems not only ready but anxious to
meet every intelligent man from the extreme South, and
all whom I have heard speak of the subject, bear witness
to the feet that he receives each and all with frank coar. Ex-Judge Allen opened the argument for the new Commissioners. He commenced by reading the Fire Depart

he particularly told me to chierce what number of per sons in the North appeared to be willing to let him vote."

The Rebels Homeward Bound-Interest-Ing Incidents, &c. CHATTANOOGA, Tonn., June 9, 1865.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

bunds of rebeis in Northern Georgia and Alabama ha what was the enemy's country. Gueril'a bands have been quietly dispersing and soing to their homes. Even the most degraded criminals among them seem to have great confidence in the charity and forgiving spirit of effrontery, and ask to be permitted to hve; and they will the Christianity of their captors.

has been flowing through here on their way home, some thing like thirty thousand have already come and gone as many as four thousand being here at one time. In as many as four thousand being here at one time. In-cluded in this number were a very large number from Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, who came here for the purpose of receiving their paroles and making their peaks, by virtue of armagements made between their commanders and the commandant here or at Dalton, Georgia, the headquarters of the district.

pea c, by virtue of arrangements reach between their gonamanders and the commandant here or at Daiton, Georgia, the headquarters of the district.

During the sejourn among us of our "repentant breathers" I winnessed many interesting incidents. Steeping to my door one evening, to take a view of the varied sife of Market street, I saw a r freshing spectacle. Coming down the centre of that broad throroughiars, with masket at right should r shift, head sightly bent for ward and the step and air of a veteran, was a negro bey of about swenty years, wearing the army blue. Following behind, crowding close up ground, and in a line attending far behind him, were about two hundred officers and soldiers of the so called Confederate States army. On passed the colored sorgeant—such was his rank—and onward crowded and followed the late Southern warriors. Not another guard about them, not another meanicing bayonet in sight. The gleam of the negro's danger behind. I saw him pass on with his charge, never lookine behind him, yet losing none, until he handed them over to the authorities at the miliary prison, from which they were next day paroled. In the camp of one of the Kentucky regiments quite a tragedy was enacted among themselves. A private repeatedly was enacted among themselves. A private repeatedly was enacted among the smelves. A private repeatedly was enacted among the sense of the rebellion. There was considerable excitement in the camp, but no outbreak occurred, and beyond their camp the afair was scarcely known.

The excitement among the acting quariermasters and their employee has somewhat subsided here, but none have much faith in the tonure by which they hold. Re-renchment has made marks here, but being now as a visit to Washington, General State in the post forces or in the forces through this country generally. Major General Steedman commands here, but being

Bosron, June 15, 1865. George (aged sixteen years), son of Gavin Holliday, shot his father in the neck with a revolver, inflicting a severe and a fatal wound, and then fied to the woods where he blew out his own brains with the same weapon. The act was without known provocation, and up to its commission young Holliday had been an industrious and affectionate son. The tragedy occurred on Iuesday, in Sanges, Mass., where Mr. Holliday carried on business as sewing machine manufacturer.

Destructive Fire in Harrisburg, Pa .-

Hanzmanene, Ps., June 18, 1865.

A fire this morning destroyed Fleming's ceach factory and blacksmith shop, James Poulterer's billiard saloon, Heas' news depot and William Parkbill's dwelling house and plumbing establishment. The Duily Telegraph printing office was partially destroyed and flryants' Hall damaged. The Exchange, the county Cour. House and State Amenal were some time in danger, but fortunately encaped. The total loss is \$13,000; partially insured. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

The Congregational Council.

Boston, June 15, 1865.
The Congregational Council, at its session to day, dopted the following address to President Johnson:-The National Congregational Council, now in session in Boston, representing nearly three thousand churches in all sections of the country, desire to present you their Christian salutations to assure you of their profound sympathy in your great and trying labors, to promise you their loyal support and their prayers, and express their solemn confection that the hundreds of thousands and their appropriate their prayers and express their solemn confection that the hundreds of thousands

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTROVERSY

Argument Before the Court of Appeals on the Constitutionality of the New Law.

Speeches of Ex-Judge Allen, John Cochrane, Waldo Hutchings and William M. Evarts.

The Decision to be Rendered at an Early Day, &c.,

Court of Appeals.

Chief Justice Denie, Presiding

The Prople of the State of New York, respondents, vs. Charles C. Pinckney and others, appellants.—The Fire Detion. John Cochrane, Attorney General; Wm. M. Evarts ex-Judge Allen, John H. Platt and Waldo Hutchings for ance. This, it will be recollected, was an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, general term, declaring the law unconstitutional, on the ground that the bill was local, and not metropolitan, in its character, and New York Fire Department. THE CASE FOR THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

ment bill itself, and then made a statement ion the question turned upon the construction of The requirements of that section are that all county officers then in existence, whose election or appointmen by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Board of Supervisors or other county authorities formed by norm officer known to the law. The Legislators have the right to say whin any given public agency shall be changed, and by what officers and officers different ever utive and ministerial duties shall be performed. There is nothing in the Piople va. Draper decided by this court in conflict with this proposition; but that case is in support of this position. The statute books are full of laws commencing the year following the adoption of the constitution, the constitutionality and validity of which have been unquestioned creating new offices and filling them by appointment other than by the electors or local authorities. It may be said of all these acts that the duties of the officers created were not new in the rame that they were not within the range of duti s that might have been and were actually performed by some other agency or officer in existence in 1846. The Central Park Commission is a well known example of the creation of new officers, and providing for appointment to them, for the performance of duties in relation to a single park in the city which are and which were in 1846 performed as to every other public park or place in the city by the ordinary officers of the city government. In reference to the objection of the Supreme Court that the Metropolitan Fire law is local, and relates exclusively to the city of New York, he contended that the new Commissioners had control over the Brooklyn department also. It was not necessary that the same powers should be executed by the officers over every part of the new fire district. The Legislature were the sole and proper judges in that respect, and the court could not sit in review upon the exercise of the legislative discretion. Solong as some duties, and those of a substantial haracter, were performed within both the former political divisions of the State cembraced within the new district, a substantial jurisdiction is conferred upon the new officers over the entire district, and the case rould not be district, as substantial jurisdiction is conf

the court a favorable consideration.

THE CASE FOR THE PROPIE.

Attorney General Cochrane opened the case for the people. He said that the Eire Department of the city of New York and the property of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the the city of New York, committed to their charge had been interfered with by alleged Fire Commissioners appointed by the Governor under the act of March 30, 1865. The first of these actions was brought by the people to restrain the Commissioners, the defendants, Booth, Brown, Engs and Pinckney, from receiving said property, and the remaining defendants from delivering the same to them. The defendants, the Hayor, &c., and the Fire Department and John Ducker, severally answering, admitted the plaintiffs (allegations). The defendants, the Fire Commissioners, alleged in answer, that they, as such, are authorized so to interfere with, receive and possess said property, by the said act of March 20, 1805. To which answer the plaintiffs demutred, essigning as ground of denutrer the unconstitutionality of the law and of all its parts. Judgment on the demutrer having been ordered and entered for the plaintiffs at the special term of the Supreme Court in the First Judical district, an appeal was taken therefrom to the general term of the Supreme Court in the First Judical district, an appeal was taken therefrom admired at the general term of the Supreme Court in the First Judical district, the Avorable of the Supreme Court in the First Judical district, the supreme that the officers of the First People also brough their action against the said Fire Commissioners for intruding, &c., into the offices of the First Department of the city of New York. The defendants therein as up the law of March 50, 1865, is answer. Upon these pleadings judgment was entered at the special term of the Supreme Court, the first picking for the supreme dourt. The judgment of the suprem district, in favor of said fire, and from whome judgment the people appealed to the general term of the Supreme dourt. The judgment of t THE CASE FOR THE PROPER.

bill was only applicable to New York. The possibility of one or more of the commissioners being a resident of Brooklyn could not enlarge the limits of the Motropolitan Fire Department so as to include Brooklyn, if not otherwise extended there. The title of the bill disclosed the intention of the lawmakers to originate a Metropolitan Of the lawmakers to originate a Metropolitan Oscillation of the lawmakers to originate a Metropolitan Fire Commissioners to take and have, as provided by this act, control and management of all officers, men, property, measures and action for the pre-ention and extinguishment of fires within the said district, to be (the Commissioners) organized as herein provided, and to the (the Commissioners) known as the Metropolitan Fire Department. Section 4 confers on them, in addit on to the powers of the existing Fire Department of the city and its officers, "such other powers and duties in said district as are hereinafter conierted." The sequel of the act provides that the conirol and management of officers, men, property, measures and action, mentioned in section 2, shall be confined and limited to New York city, and that the "such other powers and duties in said district," referred to as to be afterwards conferred, by section foor, shall be carefully limited within the same bounds. While the Metropol tan Fire Commissioners have both powers confirred and duties imposed on them within the city of New York (see section five and sequel of the act), they have no powers conferred, but simply certain duties to be observed with respect to that part of the Metropolitan Fire department by the trapplication of the Socklyn as having control of the act, which recognized the chief engineers of the Eastern and Western districts of Brooklyn is true the act supposes a contingency when apparatus, officers or men of New York may not be sufficient for an emergency in the Metropolitan Fire Department by the very prov sions of section twenty five of the act, which recognized the chief engineers of the Eastern by the Beard of Supervisors or other county sufficients at the Legislature shall direct. He contended that the lod Fire Commissioners were not county officers, but agents of the Ceptorstion, and could claim protection under the act of 1846. Fire commissioners were not county officers, but agents of the Ceptorstion, and could claim protection under the act of 1846. Fire commissioners were not thought of at the time of the passage of the act of 1846. They were first appointed to office in 1855, and have ever since been mere agents of a corporation. In reference to the Fire Department the thermal county officers as the first the exiting silinent of free extractions and the extreme that it was intended more for charitable purposes than for the extinguishment of free forms at the extreme that it was a charitable act, and had no reference to officers of the Fire Department at county officers. The organization of the propertion at county officers. The organization is the propertion of the extraction of free, there is a county officers and the extreme that the legislature had the extraction of the extraction of free, the extraction of t

those of the Metropolitan Fire Department. In short, it was an attempt of the Legislature to legislate one set of men out of office and another set in, which no court of justice ought to sanction.

WM. EVARTS' REMARKS.

William M. Evarts followed with a brief, but able argument on the unconstitutionality of the new law. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had but recently been retained as counsel in the case, and could not, therefore, or, do the theme that justice which the subject discreted. He ridiculed the idea that the Metropolitan Fire Department law was a new thing, and did not, therefore, conflict with the constitution of 1846. The Fire Dipartment existed before the constitution of 1846. The Fire Dipartment existed before the constitution of 1846 and it existed to-day as it did when it received its charter in 1798. The law of 1855 was meant to apply solely to the city of New York, and the citizens of New York alone were liable to be taxed for the support of this new department. Brooklyn was claimed to be within the Metropolitan district, but upon careful examination, so far as he could find out, that city was only included in the title of the bill. In the body of the instrument Brooklyn was carefully excluded, and New York alone was left to pay the burden of the commission. Such being the case the law is only metropolitan in name, and conflicts with stricle, 10 section 2 of the constitution, already referred to by his colleague, the Attorney General. In conclusion he characterized the bill as being very unfair and contrary to the spirit off the constitution, already referred to by his colleague, the Attorney General. In conclusion he characterized the argument of the preceding speaker, and expressed his astonishment that such an eminont lawyer should the argument of the preceding speaker, and expressed his astonishment that such an eminont lawyer abould come to the Court of Appeals with such a poor argument. He characterized Mr. Evarts' speech as a mass of "gilttering gen ralities," and a filmsy ex

## AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Disruption Advocated in the British.

Press.

[From the London Examiner, June 3.]

It appears to us, then, very plain that the sooner we part in place and friendship with our North American colonies the better for us and for them. They desire line dependence, and, indeed, virtually have it already, while all that remains to us is the heavy cost and heavy reasonability of a neminal sovereignty. This is the delie berate opinion of Lord Bury, who has, in fast, given us the draught of a preparatory treaty with the object, drawn up, in our view, with great skill and judgment, and thorough knowledge of the subject he draw with, From the present state of the political relations of North America the question is soon likely to become a very preminent one, and in such a case the work of viscound Bury will be the taxt-book and the guide of a very states, man desirous of detailed and restable information.

Parameteria, June 18, 1565.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirties to-day, as telegraphed from all parts of the Union to Jay Cooke, Esq. the subscription agent, amount to \$1,793,290, including the following: - First National Bank of Elmira, \$100,000 First National Bank of Portland, \$106,000; First Na-tional Bank of Harrisburg, \$100,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, \$100,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, \$75,000; Ninth National Bank of New York \$120,550; First National Bank of Louisville, \$200,000 dividual subscriptions for sums of fifty and one hands